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COUNTY OF ANGLESEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
For the year 1957

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH, M.D., D.P.H.

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To :

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the forty-sixth annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1957.

Vital statistics.

The population of the county, estimated at mid-year to be 51,990, shows a slight increase on the previous year. The *birth rate* at 16.1 per 1,000 population is now the same as that for England and Wales after having been consistently higher than the national rate for many years. The *stillbirth rate* and the *infant mortality rate* are the same as in 1956 and are slightly above the corresponding rates for the country as a whole. There were, happily, no *maternal deaths* during the year.

Deaths from *tuberculosis* numbered only 5 which is the lowest figure ever recorded for the county. Ten years ago there were 38 deaths from this cause. Such is the measure of the benefit that modern methods of treatment have conferred.

Notifiable infectious diseases were even less prevalent than in 1956. Indeed, not for many years has there been so little *measles* and *whooping cough*. Eight years have now elapsed since the last case of *diphtheria* occurred, and the last death from this cause, once so dreaded a scourge of childhood, was in 1946.

A sharp outbreak of *influenza*, the so-called "Asian flu," developed late in September, but fortunately the disease was comparatively mild and the epidemic lasted only 5-6 weeks.

The prevention of Lung Cancer

That there is a relationship between smoking habits and the incidence of lung cancer is by this time incontrovertible. What the statistics show is that on the average the more one smokes the more danger there is that one will develop the disease. The statistics do not suggest that *every* heavy smoker will develop lung cancer, nor do the figures imply that tobacco smoking is the only relevant factor.

Some recent data compiled by Dr. Percy Stocks, and which relate to this area, might be quoted to illustrate these points. He has estimated the annual death rates for males per 100,000, making allowances for age differences, to be :

	<i>Non-smokers.</i>		<i>Cigarettes per week.</i>		
	—99	100—149	150—199	200+	
North Wales seaboard :	22	68	147	232	344
Liverpool	50	168	248	389	327

It will be noted that (a) until we come to the really heavy cigarette smokers the North Wales seaboard has lower rates in all groups, a difference which Dr. Stocks ascribes largely to the absence of serious atmospheric pollution in this area ; (b) that there is a minimum incidence even among non-smokers on the North Wales seaboard, and (c) that the highest rates found would not imply that even the heaviest smokers will all contract the disease by any means.

Nevertheless the weight of the evidence is such, and Dr. Stocks' findings are broadly consistent with those published by others in this country and in U.S.A., that it would have been accepted and acted upon long since were it not that it touches on a form of indulgence which is so widely practised.

But not only does the prevention of lung cancer call for a difficult renunciation on the part of the individual, in present-day Britain the odds are weighted against him. Governmental action on any heroic scale directed against the tobacco habit would have great repercussions in many directions. The country, we may as well face the fact, is not prepared for any substantial measure of prohibition. Also, no government could contemplate with equanimity a wholesale decline in tobacco consumption. The duty on tobacco is, next to income tax, the Chancellor's largest single source of revenue, and the sum involved is more than enough to pay for the whole of the activities of the Ministry of Health, including the cost of the National Health Service.

The public is likely to continue to be subjected to the highly competent advertising of the tobacco trade against which the kind of publicity efforts which local authorities are likely to undertake must fade into insignificance.

Big business, public finance and private inclination alike seem to be in league to frustrate preventive action. The only real hope of circumventing these obstacles would seem to be the discovery of the reason why tobacco smoking should be harmful for some people. In other words, fundamental research would have to find a way for us to have our cake and eat it. There are as yet precious few signs that this goal is in sight. Six years ago in my report for 1951 I suggested that the tobacco trade might finance such research if only, in the long run, in their own interests. Since then they have indeed established a research fund—the only credit I claim is that of having been for once a good prophet!—but the resources devoted to research by the trade and by the Government are, one suspects at present, quite inadequate when set against the complexity of the problems to be solved.

Meanwhile we have a duty in health education to give the public the facts so that each can decide for himself. If our aim is to raise a generation of non-smokers, our best hope is to concentrate our efforts in the schools. On consideration of Circular 7/57 (Wales) the Health Committee recommended these courses of action: The district councils were invited to assist by arranging the display of posters in their areas; the police were asked to tighten up on the sale of tobacco to youngsters, and the Education Committee were asked to co-operate by introducing health education on this subject in the schools.

Personal

During the year the post of medical officer of health of the southern districts and assistant county medical officer was filled by the appointment of Dr. W. Arthur Jones. While welcoming this new member of the staff it is appropriate to acknowledge the help given by Dr. Margaret Lewis, who occupied this post in a temporary capacity during part of the year.

The county health officer (Mr. I. Wynn Jones) was seconded during most of 1957 to act for part of his time as public health officer of the Borough of Beaumaris in the unusual circumstances arising out of the illness of the late Mr. Orwig Hughes.

Mrs. M. Rhiannon Davies resigned from the post of deputy superintendent nursing officer during 1957 and Miss J. Eunice Jones

was promoted to the vacancy. The most senior of our health visitors, Miss E. C. Parry, retired on reaching the age limit during the year, having given many years' service in the county as a health visitor and, before that, as a tuberculosis visitor under the Welsh National Memorial Association.

It is appropriate, too, to record that during 1957 Mrs. E. B. Jones, on leaving the district, resigned her position as honorary secretary of the voluntary committee of the Gwalchmai Infant Welfare Clinic. For 22 years she had done signal work in this capacity.

Acknowledgments

Once again I am glad of the opportunity to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, particularly the voluntary helpers at the infant welfare clinics, the St. John Detachments and the British Red Cross Society.

It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. W. H. Austin), and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the district medical officers of health, the assistant county medical officers, the nursing and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation. I welcome, too, the opportunity to thank you, Sir, and the members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have evinced in the work of the department and for the support you have accorded to me at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

County Medical Officer.

August 1958.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>*Popula- tion</i>	<i>Rateable Value (1.4.57)</i>
			£
Beaumaris Borough	3,135	2,220	22,850
Amlwch Urban	4,494	3,000	44,984
Holyhead Urban	730	10,330	90,020
Llangefni Urban	2,510	2,670	35,868
Menai Bridge Urban	824	2,060	20,903
Total Urban Districts	11,693	20,280	214,625
Aethwy Rural	52,352	10,720	59,104
Twrcelyn Rural	53,865	8,440	50,716
Valley Rural	58,784	12,550	92,070
Total Rural Districts	165,001	31,710	201,890
Total Administrative County...	176,694	51,990	416,515

* Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1957.

Product of 1d. rate for County 1957/58 £1,632

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2.

Month	RAINFALL		SUNSHINE		TEMPERATURE		FOG
	Mean dly. rainfall mms.	No. of Wet Days	Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine	No. of sunny days	Mean Max. Day Temp.	Mean Min. Night Temp.	No. of days fog recorded.
January	3.0	15	1.87	5	47	41	0
February ...	3.5	15	3.74	8	48	38	2
March	2.3	12	3.19	7	54	45	9
April	0.4	4	6.44	12	54	43	0
May	2.5	10	8.28	14	59	45	0
June	1.6	7	9.82	17	65	51	5
July	3.7	16	4.74	6	65	55	2
August	3.7	14	5.01	7	66	55	1
September ...	4.9	19	3.66	7	60	52	2
October	3.2	11	2.57	5	57	49	1
November ...	1.8	9	2.04	6	50	42	0
December ...	3.3	13	2.05	6	48	40	1

- (1) "Wet day" is a day when 1.0 mm. or more of rain was recorded.
- (2) "Sunny day" is a day when 60 per cent. of possible hours of sunshine was recorded.
- (3) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

The rainfall for the year was rather higher than in 1956, although April was a particularly dry month. The mean maximum day temperature was considerably higher than in the previous year and fog was less prevalent than in 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 835 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 16.1 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out overleaf, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3.

BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	18.7	17.9
1949.....	17.8	16.7
1950.....	16.8	15.8
1951.....	16.1	15.5
1952.....	17.0	15.3
1953.....	16.1	15.5
1954.....	15.9	15.2
1955.....	15.3	15.0
1956.....	16.0	15.6
1957.....	16.1	16.1

Illegitimate live births accounted for 46 out of the total of 835 live births. The illegitimate birth rate is thus 0.88 per 1,000 population. The trend of the illegitimate birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from the table set out below, which gives for comparison the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	1.7	1.0
1949.....	1.0	0.8
1950.....	1.3	0.8
1951.....	0.9	0.7
1952.....	1.2	0.7
1953.....	1.2	0.7
1954.....	0.8	0.7
1955.....	1.0	0.7
1956.....	0.8	0.7
1957.....	0.9	Not available

Stillbirths

Stillbirths during the year numbered 24, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.46 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.37. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 5 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 5.

STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	34	23
1949.....	28	23
1950.....	29	23
1951.....	19	23
1952.....	25	23
1953.....	17	22
1954.....	25	23
1955.....	28	23
1956.....	28	23
1957.....	28	22

Infant Mortality

There were 20 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 23.9 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 23.1 per 1,000 live births.

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 6.

Table 6.
INFANT MORTALITY RATE

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	39	34
1949.....	45	32
1950.....	38	30
1951.....	55	30
1952.....	47	28
1953.....	33	27
1954.....	28	25
1955.....	43	25
1956.....	23	24
1957.....	24	23

Neonatal Mortality

It is convenient when considering the mortality of infancy to differentiate between deaths in the first month of life (neonatal deaths) and subsequent deaths in the first year of life. The neonatal mortality is closely allied to stillbirth in-so-far as factors operative during the pregnancy and the confinement are largely responsible for both. The table below sets out the neonatal mortality for the county.

Table 7.
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE
(Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births)

	<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	27	20
1949.....	29	19
1950.....	19	18
1951.....	28	19
1952.....	33	18
1953.....	22	18
1954.....	17	18
1955.....	33	17
1956.....	17	17
1957.....	13	16

Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year. Table 8 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 8.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

	<i>Actual Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i>	
		<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1948.....	—	—	1.0
1949.....	1	1.1	1.0
1950.....	—	—	0.9
1951.....	—	—	0.8
1952.....	1	1.1	0.8
1953.....	1	1.2	0.8
1954.....	1	1.2	0.7
1955.....	2	2.5	0.6
1956.....	1	1.2	0.6
1957.....	—	—	0.9

General Mortality

There were 758 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 14.6 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.5. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a corrected death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 population.

Tables 9 and 10 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by county district and by age at death respectively.

There were 19 more deaths in 1957 than in the previous year.

Table 9.

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS,
1957

CAUSES	<i>Ambwch</i>	<i>Beumaris</i>	<i>Holyhead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Turceilyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Tuberculosis respiratory	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
10 Cancer of stomach	1	—	7	—	2	6	3	12	31
11 Cancer of lung	—	1	5	—	—	5	1	1	13
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	5
13 Cancer of uterus	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	6
14 Cancer of all other sites	6	2	8	1	2	21	14	22	76
15 Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
16 Diabetes	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	7	5	28	5	—	28	22	46	141
18 Coronary disease, angina	5	4	17	5	4	15	9	25	84
19 Hypertension with heart disease...	1	1	2	—	1	2	2	5	14
20 Other heart diseases	4	5	31	7	1	34	29	44	155
21 Other circulatory diseases	—	2	7	1	—	9	—	9	28
22 Influenza	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	4	10
23 Pneumonia	—	1	4	1	1	4	4	2	17
24 Bronchitis	1	1	13	3	2	5	2	9	36
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	5
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4	9
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	4	9
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—	6
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	5	10	1	—	16	14	20	70
33 Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
34 All other accidents	—	—	3	—	2	3	1	6	15
35 Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	5
36 Homicide and operations of war. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	28	148	27	20	165	116	221	758

Table 10. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1957.

CAUSES	MALES					FEMALES					Total			
	0-	1-	5-15-	25-45-	65-75-	0-	1-	5-15-	25-45-	65-75-				
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4			
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1			
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1			
4 Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
6 Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
8 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
9 Other infective diseases	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2			
10 Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	—	4	5	7	—	3	8	4	31		
11 Cancer of lung	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	1	13		
12 Cancer of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5		
13 Cancer of uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3	6	
14 Cancer of all other sites	—	—	—	1	11	11	15	—	2	11	11	14	76	
15 Leukaemia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	
16 Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	5	
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	—	—	—	1	—	10	15	22	—	1	13	30	49	141

18	Coronary disease, angina	—	—	—	3	17	21	16	—	—	—	—	8	7	12	84
19	Hypertension with heart disease	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	14
20	Other heart diseases	—	—	—	—	8	14	46	—	—	—	—	1	5	18	155
21	Other circulatory diseases	—	—	—	—	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	28
22	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
23	Pneumonia	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	2
24	Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	7	7	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	9
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	—	1	—	4	4	6	7	—	—	—	1	5	11	70
33	Motor vehicle accidents	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
34	All other accidents	1	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
35	Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes		7	1	3	2	17	84	102	152	13	1	—	2	8	56	758

The Main Causes of Death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given below.

Table 11.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent. of all deaths</i>
Heart disease	253	33.4
Cancer	134	17.7
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	141	18.6
Bronchitis and Pneumonia.....	53	7.0
Tuberculosis	5	0.6
Violence	19	2.5
Congenital Malformations, etc.	6	0.8
All other causes	147	19.4
	758	100.0

The following table shows the relative importance of the principal causes of death in Anglesey over a period of years.

Table 12.

<i>Years</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>		<i>Per cent. of total deaths due to</i>				
	<i>all causes</i>	<i>Heart disease</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Bronchitis Pneumonia</i>	<i>Tuber- culosis</i>	<i>Fevers*</i>	
1915/19 ...	4,151	11.2	9.2	13.4	10.5	9.3	
1920/24 ...	3,733	13.6	11.4	9.5	9.7	8.2	
1925/29 ...	3,810	14.2	12.6	10.1	8.7	7.9	
1930/34 ...	3,744	21.6	14.1	7.3	8.1	4.6	
1935/39 ...	3,775	26.4	14.8	6.9	5.7	7.6	
1940/44 ...	3,772	26.0	14.0	9.5	5.6	4.0	
1945/49 ...	3,508	30.6	16.0	7.1	4.8	0.9	
1950/54 ...	3,622	29.4	16.1	7.2	2.3	0.6	
1955/57 ...	2,335	32.4	16.6	7.1	1.4	0.2	

*Fevers include diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, enteric fever and poliomyelitis.

EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 13 and 14 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

Table 13.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1957

DISEASE	URBAN					RURAL			Total
	<i>Amlwch</i>	<i>Beaumaris</i>	<i>Ffolybead</i>	<i>Llangefni</i>	<i>Menai Bridge</i>	<i>Aethwy</i>	<i>Turceilyn</i>	<i>Valley</i>	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	10
Dysentery	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	40	45
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	7
Ac. poliomyelitis*	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Measles	7	2	1	—	6	9	27	2	54
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

* Paralytic in 1 case.

In Table 14 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

The incidence of infectious diseases was very low, only 135 cases being notified during the year. 99 of these cases were accounted for by *Measles* (54) and *Dysentery* (45).

There were no cases of *diphtheria*, *smallpox* or *ophthalmia neonatorum* during the year.

This is the 8th year in succession in which no confirmed cases of *diphtheria* have been notified and the 11th consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease. That this happy state of affairs is the result of widespread immunisation cannot be contested.

3 cases of *poliomyelitis* occurred, one of which was of the paralytic type. The county was again spared any major prevalence of the disease.

Measles (54 cases) was the lowest since 1944, and *Whooping Cough* with 5 cases was the lowest since 1939. *Dysentery* (45 cases) showed a considerable increase compared with the previous year. The incidence is largely accounted for by an outbreak in the Llanfaethlu area during June and July.

Table 14.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948/57

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diphtheria	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	21	14	65	27	58	49	99	21	28	10
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Dysentery	2	—	23	50	6	63	3	22	12	45
Pneumonia	43	31	28	81	29	10	21	9	6	7
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	1	2	3	4	2	5	4	4	6	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	—	1	1
Measles	379	227	175	1191	70	763	159	938	204	54
Whooping Cough	196	44	72	430	286	144	168	158	32	5
Ophth. Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	7	3	59	2	1	8
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria*	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

*Contracted abroad.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 15, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years. Tuberculosis excepted, no deaths occurred from notifiable infectious diseases.

Table 15.

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1948/57
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

DISEASE	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	1	—	1†	—	1†	1*	—	—	1	—
Ac. inf. enceph.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and polioenceph.	1	—	1	—	—	1*	—	—	1	—
Enceph. Leth.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	—	1	1	1*	1	—	—	—
Influenza	3	9	5	38	5	4	9	7	2	10
Diarrhoea under 2 years	1	—	2	8	2	3	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Inward Transferable Death.

†Not notified.

Venereal Disease

Details of the work done at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic and at the St. David's Hospital for Anglesey patients are as follows :

Table 16.

	<i>Syphilis</i>		<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Non-Venereal conditions</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
New Cases			1	—	19	9
Early	—	—				
Late	2	—				
Congenital	—	7				
Old Cases and transferred Cases	31	48	—	—	14	5
Defaulters :						
For treatment and for observation	1	7	—	—	—	—
Total remaining	28	40	—	—	10	8

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against smallpox, poliomyelitis and whooping cough and immunisation against diphtheria are offered free of charge. With the exception of poliomyelitis vaccination the public has a choice of having these procedures carried out by their own doctors or at the authority's clinics.

Two major changes occurred in 1957—the alteration in policy as regards combined procedures and the extension of poliomyelitis vaccination.

On consideration of the advice of the Ministry conveyed in a Welsh Board of Health circular dated 4th July it was decided to discontinue the routine administration of combined diphtheria-whooping cough prophylactics in the authority's clinics. General practitioners were informed of this change but their own practice in the matter was left to each individual's discretion. The reason for the change is the evidence that has now been accumulated pointing to a small but definite risk of "precipitating" an attack of poliomyelitis by the use of combined prophylactics. The practical effect of the change is to require the child to receive five injections at monthly intervals in order to obtain protection against diphtheria and whooping cough instead of the three injections which constituted a course of combined prophylactic.

Details of the work done on poliomyelitis vaccination are given on page 20. The local medical committee decided that general practitioners were not going to partake in this campaign at the present time, largely because of the administrative difficulties which would have arisen.

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 17.

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1957

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	<i>Total</i>
Amlwch	62	16	78
Beaumaris	19	4	23
Holyhead	78	—	78
Llangefni	48	31	79
Menai Bridge	16	4	20
Aethwy	105	81	186
Twrcelyn	76	20	96
Valley	124	3	127
	528	159	687

The number of infant vaccinations in Anglesey in 1957 is equivalent to 53 per cent. of the number of live births notified.

That we enjoy a higher level of protection than the country generally is due to the good work in health education of the local medical profession and the health visitors. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement and our aim should be the successful vaccination in early infancy of every healthy baby. The resulting level of immunity would in due course enable us to face with equanimity the prospect of the introduction of virulent smallpox into our community a contingency which is ever present in these days of rapid and extensive air-travel.

Diphtheria Immunisation

643 children were immunised during 1957 as follows :

Under 1 year	428
From 1—4 years	103
From 5—14 years	112

In addition 1,059 children received a “boosting” dose during the year.

At the end of 1957 it is estimated that the following percentages of children were fully protected by immunisation against diphtheria.

<i>Aged.</i>	<i>Per cent. Protected</i>
Under 1 year	12.2
From 1 to 4 years	65.1
From 5 to 14 years	76.5
Total : Under 15 years	69.2

Whooping Cough Vaccination

The number of children protected against whooping cough during 1957 were :—

Under 1 year	458
From 1 to 4 years	77
From 5 to 14 years	2
Total.....	537

The number of children given a course of injections in 1956 was 510.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In 1956 enough vaccine was received to vaccinate 101 children only with two doses while a further 24 received a first injection. More vaccine was issued to us in 1957 and at the same time the demand for vaccination increased. Children aged from 6 months to 15 years became eligible during the year. The position at the end of 1957 was as follows :

No. vaccinated during the year	769
No. awaiting their second injection.....	240
No. registered for vaccination and awaiting their first injection	2,288

TUBERCULOSIS

Sixty-two (51 respiratory and 11 non-respiratory) new notifications were received during the year and 5 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The data for notifications and deaths over the past 10 years has been as follows :

Table 18.

	<i>Notifications</i>			<i>Deaths</i>		
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-resp.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1948.....	68	8	76	31	2	33
1949.....	55	17	72	23	2	25
1950.....	55	13	68	14	5	19
1951.....	67	20	87	14	3	17
1952.....	56	14	70	14	3	17
1953.....	68	14	82	12	5	17
1954.....	52	7	59	14	—	14
1955.....	55	12	67	11	—	11
1956.....	52	6	58	16	1	17
1957.....	51	11	62	4	1	5

In addition 1 respiratory case came to my knowledge during the year through the death returns, and 8 respiratory cases were transferred from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register increased by 32 during the year.

Admissions to hospital totalled 31 in 1957, and while there were 7 cases awaiting admission at the end of 1956 there was one on the waiting list at the end of 1957.

During the year an *ad hoc* committee considered the operation of our preventive measures against tuberculosis. These were also discussed with the Chest Physician and the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service. Plans were made for a total community survey of the urban district of Holyhead to be carried out in 1958.

The following is the report of Dr. J. Glyn Jones, Area Chest Physician :

“The favourable trend in the figures for morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis has continued during the year, and instead of a shortage there is now some redundancy of beds. This has led to discussions on the possible closure or alternative user of some of the institutions within the county. Penhesgyn Open-Air Home, which was voluntarily established by the late Miss Davies, of Tynycatau, and later presented by her to the Memorial Association, is now no longer required, and its closure is imminent. There must be many in Anglesey who have benefited from the care received at this insti-

tution during their childhood and, while we rejoice at the circumstances which have made the Home no longer necessary, there is a certain sadness at the breaking of this link with the past and with the memory of one of the greatest of Anglesey's benefactors. It would appear appropriate at this stage to pay tribute to the devoted services of successive members of the nursing, teaching and domestic staff at Penhesgyn during the forty-five years of its existence.

"Suggestions have also been made that one or other of the hospitals at Llangefni could now be used for other purposes, but although a certain number of beds at the Druid Hospital were empty throughout the year, Llangefni Sanatorium remains full with a short waiting list. It is therefore premature to talk of closure, and it must be remembered that the demand for beds fluctuates. Surely it is better that at times some beds be empty, rather than a long waiting list develop on other occasions. It is also a great help to have a few empty beds. This allows instant admission of emergency cases and will also, in time, allow for the treatment of the many non-tuberculous chest diseases for which little provision has been made in the past.

"In spite of statistical evidence of improvement, there is undoubtedly still a considerable reservoir of infection among the chronic cases on the island, and some of these may be harbouring drug-resistant organisms. We must therefore continue with all the preventive measures which have been built up and developed over the years if we are to keep the disease in check until time brings forth its final eradication."

Care and After Care

Table 19 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 19.

<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of Visits paid</i>	<i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/57</i>
Amlwch	125	32
Beaumaris	109	44
Bodedern	121	40
Bodorgan	131	33
Holyhead	613	187
Llangefni	156	48
Llanfechell	158	33
Marianglas	83	39
Menai Bridge	98	21
Newborough	158	34
Totals	<u>1,752</u>	<u>511</u>

Shelters are still not popular, and at the end of 1957 only three shelters were in use.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 13 cases during the year.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician. In 1957 109 contacts of 71 new cases were examined in this way.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 20 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 947 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

	1956	1957
New cases of tuberculosis	61	71
Contacts examined :		
Children	135	109
Adults	45	47

Table 20.

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS OF CONTACTS 1957

Age Group	Total Tested	Multiple Puncture		Vaccinated	Refusal of test and/or vaccination
		+ ve	— ve		
Up to 5 years ...	58	2	56	100*	—
5-9 years.....	31	4	27	27	—
10 and over.....	20	5	15	15	—
Totals	109	11	98	142	—

*Includes 44 vaccinations of new-born babies.

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

During the year B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children attending schools in the county aged 13 to 14 years, and also at the request of the Board of Management to the cadets of H.M.S. *Conway*.

The co-operation shown by the head teachers concerned and by the Welsh Regional Hospital Board Mass Radiography Service is gratefully acknowledged.

The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

Table 21.

	<i>Sec. Schools</i>	<i>H.M.S. "Conway"</i>
No. in age group	781	—
No. of consents	496	91
No. tested.....	422	60
No. vaccinated.....	315	60

Of those in the age group 26 were not included (1 known to be positive, 21 had been vaccinated as contacts, and 4 were notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis).

X-ray results

133 positive reactors were X-rayed (102 secondary school pupils and 31 cadets) but happily no cases of active disease were discovered among this group.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :—

Table 22.

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Stillbirths</i>
At Home	114	2
St. David's Hospital	478	20
Gors Maternity Home	210	1
Private Nursing Homes, etc.	6	1
	808	24

In 1957 86 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 124 deliveries, including miscarriages during the year. 62 were midwives' booked cases and 62 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 29 of these confinements.

Nine applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers. Five of the applications were granted.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 17 District Nurse/Midwives employed by the Council hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air analgesia during the year was 72 or 58 per cent. of all cases confined at home. In addition, pethidine was administered in 58 cases.

Medical Aid

During the year midwives called in medical aid for domiciliary cases on 17 occasions, and this Authority was responsible for the payment of the doctor in 5 cases.

Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition, they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1957 are given in Table 23.

Table 23.

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Domicil- iary Con- finements</i>	<i>No. of ante natal cases visited</i>	<i>No. of visits paid</i>	<i>No. of Still- births Regd.*</i>	<i>No. of Infant Deaths Regd.*</i>
Amlwch	9	77	321	2	1
Beaumaris	9	42	184	4	2
Bodorgan	12	46	243	—	1
Holyhead	31	41	279	7	7
Llanerchymedd ...	5	18	73	1	1
Llanfechell	4	33	263	3	2
Llangefni	25	136	36	3	3
Llanddona	7	15	736	1	—
Marianglas	6	37	87	—	2
Menai Bridge	8	32	200	3	1
Newborough	8	32	139	—	—
Totals	124	509	2561	24	20

*Note.— The stillbirths and infant deaths registered are the total number for the district irrespective of where the confinement takes place.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

Holyhead	Weekly
Amlwch	Fortnightly
Llangefni	Fortnightly

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 24.

Table 24.

	<i>Number of Cases.</i>			<i>Attend- ances</i>
	<i>Ante- natal</i>	<i>Post- natal</i>	<i>Gynaeco- logical</i>	
Amlwch	101	28	23	314
Holyhead	316	63	36	1244
Llangefni	158	39	—	665
Totals	575	130	59	2223

Ante-natal care and the prevention of Toxaemia :

In the present state of our knowledge the prevention of toxaemia—the condition responsible for much wastage of infant life as well as many of the maternal deaths that occur these days—is not strictly possible. But much can be done by ensuring that the condition is recognised in its earliest stages and treated adequately and promptly. If this is to be achieved a closer co-operation is necessary between the three agencies—the hospitals, the general practitioners and the local health authorities—that are concerned in providing ante-natal care. Following the issue of Circular 9/56 (Wales) which dealt with this problem, discussions took place between the obstetric staff of the local hospitals, representatives of the general practitioners and the county medical officers of health of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire and Merionethshire as the result of which the following measures were agreed upon : The peripheral maternity units were instructed that they must not accept bookings unless the patients' own doctor or a doctor at an ante-natal clinic certified that the patient was suitable for confinement at the unit. The consulting obstetrician circulated all doctors setting out those conditions which in his view indicated that the confinement should take place in a fully equipped obstetric unit. It is hoped in this way to ensure not only that unsuitable cases do not arrive in labour at peripheral units, but also to encourage all expectant mothers to attend either their own doctors or the ante-natal clinics.

A form of ante-natal record was distributed to all general practitioners, midwives and clinics. The intention is that this card should accompany the patient wherever she attends and thereby provide a consecutive record of the progress of her pregnancy. As the card used is designed to fit in the envelope of the general medical record, and is to be retained by the general practitioner, it will serve also as a clinical history of the pregnancy which should be valuable for future reference.

Certain other steps that have been taken in this county might be mentioned here. In order to improve the liaison between the domiciliary midwives and the general practitioners, all midwives have been advised to report every pregnancy to the patient's own doctor subject to the patient being agreeable to this being done. The hospital ante-natal clinics notify me in confidence of all first attendances and the midwife of the area concerned is then advised to contact the general practitioner and, subject to his agreement, assist in the ante-natal supervision of the patient. Doctors were given up-to-date information about the local arrangements for blood testing in pregnancy and the method of calling the "flying squad" in cases of emergency.

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1957 was 23.9 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.0 in 1956. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 25.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1957

Cause	Age at Death.					Total
	Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-12 mths.	
Pneumonia	—	1	—	2	1	4
Other Respiratory Dis. .	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cong. malformations ...	—	1	1	2	—	4
Prematurity	1	4	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other causes	2	1	—	—	1	4
Accidental	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	3	7	1	5	4	20

Child Mortality

There were 5 deaths in the age group 1 to 15 years, and the causes were :

Virus Hepatitis	1
Pneumonia	1
Accident	1
Other defined diseases	1
Leukaemia	1

The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1957 were as follows :—

(a) Number of premature babies who were born :	
(i) At home	6
(ii) In private nursing homes	—
(iii) In hospitals	54

(b) Number of those born at home who were	
(i) Nursed entirely at home	3
(ii) Transferred to hospital	3
(c) Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home :	
(i) Who died during first 24 hours	—
(ii) Who survived at the end of 28 days	3
(d) Number of those born at home and transferred to hospital who survived 28 days.....	2
(e) Number of those born in nursing homes who survived 28 days	—
(f) Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days ...	50

Infant Welfare Centres

One thousand two hundred and seventy-nine children were on the rolls during 1957, and the total attendances numbered 7,185, an increase of 467 compared with 1956.

Details of the work done are shown below :

Table 26.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

(1) No. of centres provided at end of year	13
(2) No. of sessions held per month at centres	30
(3) No. of children who attended centres during the year and who were born in : 1957.....	431
1956.....	441
1955-52	407
	—1279
(4) No. of children who first attended the centres during the year who at their first attendance were under 1 year.	539
(5) Total number of attendances made by children included in (3) during the year :	
Under 1 year	4881
1 year but under 2	1147
2 years but under 5.....	1157
	—7185

Clinics are held at 13 places in the county as detailed in Appendix C.

An innovation introduced in 1957 was the holding of periodic cookery demonstrations in the infant welfare clinics. These were given by the Rural Domestic Economy Instructress and were much appreciated.

In addition to the council's clinics two "unofficial" clinics held by private practitioners on their own premises for their own patients were receiving support during 1957 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At these two clinics 97 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

Children under 1 year	339
From 1 to 2 years	95
Over 2 years	45
Total attendances	479

During the year the general practitioners who were responsible for one of these "clinics" decided to discontinue it because the number attending had dwindled.

Dental Care of Young Children (under 5 years of age)

Table 27 gives details of the work done in 1957.

Table 27.

Number inspected	50
Number found to need treatment	34
Number treated	33
Number rendered dentally fit	13
Forms of dental treatment provided :	
Number of teeth extracted	32
Number of teeth filled	47
Number of silver nitrate treatments	—
Number of scalings and gum treatment	—

In addition to the above, a further 510 children were examined in connection with the fluoridation survey.

No expectant or nursing mothers were seen during the year by the authority's dental officers.

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1957 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :—

National Dried Milk, full cream	24,181 tins
National Dried Milk, half cream	948 tins
Cod Liver Oil	5,596 bottles
Orange Juice	29,429 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	1,603 packets

The number of tins of dried milk issued in 1957 was 20 per cent. less than in 1956. In April 1957 the Government decided to increase the price with the result that the margin between national dried milk and the proprietary brands was reduced.

Deafness in young children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor and Mrs. Ewing of Manchester.

3 cases attended during 1957 (1 other schoolgirl attended).

These 3 children were visited regularly by two health visitors on the staff who have been specially trained in the techniques for screening suspected cases and giving guidance to parents.

One small child (under the age of 5 years) was in attendance at a special school during 1957.

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 28 and 29 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 28.

<i>Distriot</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>1st visit</i>	<i>Other visits to babies</i>		
		<i>0-1 yr</i>	<i>0-1 yr</i>	<i>1-2 yrs</i>	<i>2-5 yrs</i>
Amlwch	58	59	871	351	693
Beaumaris	74	62	599	408	489
Bodedern	95	105	777	418	798
Bodorgan	68	69	725	335	588
Holyhead	195	194	500	469	751
Llanfechell	55	55	618	545	996
Llangefni	99	88	984	404	487
Marianglas	55	50	607	359	652
Menai Bridge	57	61	576	282	513
Newborough	70	72	725	562	706
Totals	826	815	6982	4133	6673

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :—

Table 29.

Tuberculosis	1620
Home Help cases	469
Mental Defectives	550
Miscellaneous.....	1059
Total	2078

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

<i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i>	6
<i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i>	1
<i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i>	8
<i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i>	1
<i>S.R.N.</i>	1

Table 30 shows the work done during 1957 in the separate districts.

Table 30.

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Amlwch	306	4814
Beaumaris	95	2274
Bodedern	55	937
Bodorgan	68	1120
Holyhead	275	8295
Llanddona	97	2212
Llanerchymedd	77	1182
Llanfechell	144	2315
Llangefni	210	2926
Marianglas	138	2288
Menai Bridge	90	2761
Newborough	73	1838
Totals	1628	32962

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 31.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total No. of Cases</i>	<i>Total No. of Visits</i>
Medical	1149	22824
Surgical	439	8942
Tuberculosis	37	1163
Maternal Complications	3	33
Totals	1628	32962

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses one of whom is engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing, as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch also have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

The service carried on steadily throughout the year. There was a further decrease in the number of cases, but an increase of approximately 1,200 in the number of visits as compared with 1956. No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children, but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 443 visits that were paid to 64 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

727 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 18,535 visits (i.e., 56 per cent. of the total made) were to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 319 (or 20 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 18,958 visits being paid to these cases.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse hold the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid: air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are still stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 433 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 303 items in 1956 and 163 items in 1955.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by four whole-time home helps and by 66 part-time persons employed on a casual basis. The number of persons who received help decreased slightly in 1957 to 157 as compared with 162 in the previous year.

Of the 157 cases assisted in 1957 the largest group (88 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Maternity (3) and tuberculous (7) cases by comparison were small in number. The remaining 59 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental deficiency, etc.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Nursing Services Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service.

Staff

The Deputy Clerk to the Council is an authorised officer and the County Medical Officer is authorised to give medical certificates for the purpose of presenting petitions under the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913-38.

There are three duly authorised officers under the Lunacy Acts who are also district welfare officers and registrars of births and deaths ; two other officers, who act as reliefs, are on the administrative staff of the Health Department.

Five general practitioners in the county are approved for the purposes of giving certificates under the Mental Treatment Act 1930.

The Council do not employ any trained social workers ; the health visitors, under the supervision of the Superintendent Nursing Officer, visiting periodically all persons in the community known to be mental defectives. The council has agreed in principle to the employment of a psychiatric social worker, and it is hoped that the hospital management committee will share the services and cost of this member of the staff. At present the nearest psychiatric social workers are on the staff of the North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, and owing to the large area to be covered it is freely admitted that they cannot provide in Anglesey as full a service as one would desire.

Co-ordination

Close co-ordination exists with hospital and institution authorities. Enquiries are made on behalf of hospitals and reports submitted as required. The supervision of patients on licence is undertaken.

There is no delegation of duties to voluntary associations and no special facilities exist for the training of staff.

The following statistics show the work done under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, during the year 1957.

Table 32.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 TO 1938

	During 1957				Total as at 1st January 1958			
	Under age 16		Aged 16 and over		Under age 16		Aged 16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
I. Particulars of cases reported during 1957 :								
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authorities (Sect. 57 Education Act, 1944) :								
(i) Under Sect. 57(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Under Sect. 57(5) :								
On leaving special schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On leaving ordinary schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Cases referred by the police or by the courts under Sect. 8(1) (a) (or as a result of other action by the Courts).....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Other sources	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
(d) Other defectives reported during 1957:								
(i) Not confirmed at 31/12/57	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
(ii) Not at present "subject to be dealt with"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of cases reported during year ...	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
II. Disposal of cases :								
(a) Those found "subject to be dealt with":								
(i) Placed under statutory supervision.	—	—	—	—	6	—	23	19
(ii) Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3
(iii) Taken to "places of safety"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iv) Admitted to hospitals	—	—	1	3	6	—	19	21
(b) Those not at present "subject to be dealt with" :								
(i) Placed under vol. supervision	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	28
(ii) Action unnecessary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Item II	—	—	1	3	15	1	67	71

At the end of the year 4 cases were awaiting institutional treatment. Two were in need of urgent admission. No case was awaiting admission only because of poor environment.

Occupation Centre, Holyhead.

Premises were adapted at the old voluntary school for use as an occupation centre with Mrs. Mabel B. Wilson, J.P., as supervisor. The centre was open for morning sessions only from Easter 1957 to the end of the year. 4 defectives were in attendance but it is hoped this number will increase as the value of the work being done becomes more widely known. These children of course cannot be compelled to attend.

The supervisor was sent on a short intensive refresher course during the year.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930

The North Wales Hospital for Mental Disorders, Denbigh, is the only mental hospital in North Wales, and if a bed cannot be obtained there for a patient certifiable under the above Acts it is practically impossible to obtain the admission of a patient to a suitable hospital elsewhere.

In 1957 101 Anglesey cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital, Denbigh, 6 of whom were admitted on Summary Reception Orders.

Details are given in Table 33.

Table 33.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1957.

	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Mental Treatment Act,</i>						
1930 :						
Sect. 1 (Vol. Patients) . .	24	40	20	45	—	—
Sect. 5 (Temp. Patients)	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Lunacy Act 1890 :</i>						
Sections 11, 15 :						
(Certified Patients) ...	2	4	3	4	—	—
Temporary Patients Section 20	7	24	—	—	—	—
Totals	33	68	23	49	—	—

Further analysis of Section 20 Cases :

Discharged from Hospital	—	—	1	2	—	—
Admitted to Hospital as						
(a) Voluntary Patients ...	3	13	2	11	—	—
(b) Certified Patients.....	2	9	—	5	—	—
Awaiting decision	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	6	22	3	18	—	—

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration and Staff

Ambulances were stationed at Amlwch, Menai Bridge, Llangefni and Holyhead. The two latter stations are manned throughout the 24 hours by whole-time staff.

The ambulance at Amlwch is stationed at the premises of the Associated Ethyl Company and manned by a rota of volunteer drivers trained in first aid on the staff of the company. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Statistics

Statistics relating to 1957 are given in table 34 overleaf.

Last year I reported that for the first time since 1948 it had been possible to report a fall in the number of cases the ambulance service had been called upon to carry. I am able to report that in 1957 there was a further decline in demand. That such a trend should have persisted for a second year encourages us to hope that it will continue. It certainly suggests that more responsibility is being shown by those concerned with requesting ambulance transport and this is indeed welcome.

Discussions took place between the officers of the North Wales counties and the officers of the Liverpool Corporation Ambulance Service at which the Welsh Board of Health were represented. Ways of co-ordinating transport demands on the North Wales to Liverpool route were agreed upon.

Radio Control

The introduction of a system of radio communication by the Gwynedd Police Authority provided an opportunity to equip our ambulances with radio control. In other areas it has proved possible for the ambulance service to share the facilities provided by the police.

A report was submitted to the committee indicating how such an arrangement would work in this area and as a result provision was made for this development in the financial year 1958/9.

Table 34 AMBULANCE SERVICE 1957.

	AMBULANCES.			SITTING CARS			TAXIS	
	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys	Mileage	Cases	Journeys
First Quarter	1,611	738	24,530	1,052	602	23,516	8	8
								1,754
Second Quarter	1,430	728	23,172	1,046	597	25,406	5	5
								805
Third Quarter	1,670	778	26,133	964	535	24,003	4	4
								741
Fourth Quarter	1,558	772	24,117	864	540	23,077	4	4
								583
	6,269	3,016	97,952	3,926	2,274	96,002	21	21
								3,883
				AMBULANCES		SITTING CARS		
Average mileage per journey				32.48		42.21		
do. do. patient carried				15.62		24.54		

WELFARE SERVICE

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions. The duties referred to are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
 - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;
 - (ii) temporarily and, in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof.
- (b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons. At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 40-42. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Llys-y-Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds), Park Mount, Llangefni (28 beds), and Garreglwyd, Holyhead (37 beds).

Garreglwyd, Holyhead, was opened in August, and all the Part III residents were transferred there from Valley Hospital.

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 35.

	<i>Valley/ Garreglwyd</i>	<i>Llys-y- Gwynt</i>	<i>Park Mount</i>	<i>Total</i>
Residents at 1/1/57	27	20	21	68
Admitted	27	3	9	39
Discharged*	19	3	5	27
Died	1	1	2	4
Residents at 31/12/57	34	19	23	76

**Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.*

The services provided at the Old People's Homes were extended during the year to cover chiropody. Regular visits are now paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is a monthly film show given in each Home by a senior member of the department's staff.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1957 a total of two persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county. One other person was maintained in accommodation provided by another Local Authority.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 36.

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

	<i>On</i> 1/1/57	<i>On</i> 31/12/57
Males	65	69
Females	99	103
Total	164	172

Changes during the year :

New cases registered	23
Deaths of persons on register	16
Transfers "In"	1
Transfers "Out"	—
De-certified	—

As will be seen from table 36 the number of registered blind persons in the county increased by eight during the year. The number of observation cases decreased slightly, and there are now 31 cases who are visited periodically, the majority of whom are suffering from failing eye sight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and who may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31/12/57 was as follows :

Table 37.

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>
0-4	1
5-15.....	3
16-20.....	—
21-39.....	5
40-49.....	7
50-64.....	33
65 upwards	123
Total	172

One boy and two girls of school age are on the register, one boy and one girl are attending special residential schools for the blind, the other girl is not at present attending any school.

Four blind persons were in "open" employment, including one employed as a factory operative.

The home teacher paid 1,408 visits to registered blind persons and 50 to observation cases during the year. She organised a summer outing to Llandudno and a New Year party in Llangefni, both of which were financed by the North Wales Society for the Blind. This society has also granted financial help to provide clothing, bed linen, extra nourishment in cases of sickness, etc., at the request of the home teacher. The Social Clubs at Holyhead and Newborough continue to flourish. The committee of the Holyhead Club arranged a summer outing for their members to Menai Bridge, and the Newborough Club arranged a summer outing to South Stack. The Holyhead Rotary Club very kindly gave food parcels to many Holyhead blind persons who for various reasons were unable to participate in club meetings.

The North Wales Society for the Blind have loaned to the county a talking book machine. Records are exchanged through the Talking Book Library and the service has been greatly appreciated by several home bound blind persons.

During the year the home teacher for the blind gave instruction in Braille reading to 1 person and in Moon type reading to 2 persons.

Library books in both Moon and Braille are in constant circulation but the home teacher reports that there are no Moon type books written in Welsh, which in this area is a disadvantage. Elderly people, whenever possible, are persuaded to take up Moon type reading. In practice, however, the effort to learn Moon reading proves too much for the majority, perhaps largely due to the fact that the radio provides them with news and entertainment so much more easily.

The home teacher has also given instruction in knitting, making of sea grass stools, string and straw bags, cane work, lamp shades and cane-seating.

There were no recognised home workers or pastime workers on the register, but a number of articles made by blind people are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Nine articles were entered for the competition of the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales held at Llangefni. Two were highly commended while one knitter won a prize.

Holidays were arranged for six persons during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele.

Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 23 newly registered blind persons their condition was due to cataract in 10 cases. Four were considered to require treatment, and this has now been given in three cases. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Other Handicapped Persons.

The Council contribute to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf, and the following are details of the work done during the year by the Society's officer as far as Anglesey deaf persons are concerned :

No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1957.....	42
New cases	2
Number died	2
Number left Anglesey	3
No. on Register at 31st December, 1957	39

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1957 :

Number Deaf and Dumb :	Adults	15
	Children	5
Number Deaf with Speech :	Adults	17
	Children	2
		—
Total.....		39
		—

The Council decided during 1957 to contribute towards the cost of a scheme for the instruction of homebound handicapped persons in crafts which had been launched by the Anglesey Branch of the British Red Cross Society. This has proved a great boon to a number of unfortunate people—39 such persons were helped during the year.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Pasteurisation

There are two pasteurisation plants in the county and weekly visits of inspection (including milk sampling) are paid to both plants by the county health officer. He reports that both plants were well organised and adequately supervised throughout 1957.

228 milk samples were taken (224 T.T. pasteurised and 4 pasteurised). All these samples passed the methylene blue and phosphatase tests except for 2 T.T. pasteurised and 1 pasteurised samples in September.

232 milk bottle rinses were also examined, 226 of which proved satisfactory and 6 fairly satisfactory.

Report of the Chief Inspector of the Food and Drugs Department upon the administration of the Food and Drugs and other allied duties.

“Food and Drugs Act, 1955

(i) Chemical analysis of foodstuffs

During the year 100 samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

The following list gives a general picture of the numbers and types of articles submitted during the year, and also the samples which were reported as non-standard or otherwise failing to comply with statutory requirements.

<i>Food.</i>	<i>Number submitted</i>	<i>Number "Not genuine"</i>
Milk	12	6
Meat products	9	—
Medicines	6	—
Pickles and Sauces	4	—
Fish products	4	—
Dried fruit	1	—
Cereals and cereal products	8	—
Confections	18	2
Tinned fruit	4	—
Soft drinks	4	—
Drugs	3	—
Cheese	1	—
Pure tea	1	—
Coffee	2	—
Dried peas	1	—
Ice cream	11	1
Beers	6	—
Malt vinegar	2	—
Cream	2	—
Procea loaf	1	1
	100	10

Details of the sub-standard foodstuffs are as follows :

(a) *Milk*

One sample was reported to contain 5 per cent. added water. The milk producer concerned was fined £2 and ordered to pay costs.

One sample was slightly deficient in fat because of inadequate mixing before bottling. Advice was given on this point and subsequent samples have been reported as genuine.

One sample was reported to be naturally low in both fat and solids. Individual cow samples were taken and examined in this Department. As a result of the information received from these samples the milk, now sold by retail, has been reported as being above the presumptive standards.

A bottle of pasteurised milk delivered to a householder was found to contain a quantity of glass. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant company was given an absolute discharge on payment of costs. More important, certain changes have been introduced into the methods of cleansing and bottling, which will reduce the chances of future occurrences of this nature.

Three bottles of milk were reported to contain varying amounts of sediment—(0.6, 1.0 and 2.0 parts of sediment to 100,000 parts of milk). Contamination occurred between the times of washing and filling. Following these reports the faulty method of storage was rectified.

(b) *Other foods*

Two samples of "cream" cakes were reported as being non-genuine, an artificial product having been used instead of cream. A caution was issued.

One sample of ice cream was reported as being 28 per cent. deficient in fat. Advice was given with regard to the mixture of the ingredients. Subsequent samples were up to statutory standard.

A complaint was received of a loaf of bread which contained rodent excreta. The bread originated from a large bakery outside the county, and a visit to these premises left one in no doubt as to the source of contamination. Following our representations, the whole floor has been replaced and the building made rodent proof. No further action was taken.

In addition to the samples submitted to the Public Analyst, 248 samples of milk were examined for butter-fat and non-fatty solids only. Any samples not complying with the presumptive standard of 3 per cent. for fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat were followed up by formal samples to the Public Analyst.

By far the majority of the samples submitted to chemical analysis are of milk, as it will be readily appreciated that this commodity lends itself far more easily to adulteration than possibly any other food. Nevertheless, only one case of adulterated milk was reported, and I am sure that the chemical quality of the milk produced in this county for human consumption is well up to the national average.

(ii) **Tuberculosis and brucella abortus.**

During the year 1,023 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for tuberculosis and brucella abortus. This is the largest number ever taken in any one year. The 1,039 results received during the same period were classified as follows :

Negative results	989
Evidence of tuberculosis	—
Evidence of br. abortus.....	22
Void samples	28

It is pleasing to note that no sample was reported to be infected with tuberculosis.

The 22 positive brucella results were dealt with by the local sanitary authorities under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations. In the case of producer-retailers, arrangements are in force whereby infected milk is diverted for heat treatment and the retailers' supplies augmented by bottled pasteurised milk. There is full co-operation between the officers of the District Councils and the County Council in the administration of this scheme.

(iii) **The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Area) Order, 1955.**

As the whole county is an area specified by the Ministry of Food under the above Order, it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk, other than under a special designation, i.e., pasteurised, sterilized or T.T. Regular inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with the Order. The milk supplies to the numerous camping and caravan sites take up a considerable time during the summer months.

One retailer was fined 10/- and ordered to pay three guineas costs for selling non-designated milk in the County.

During the year 771 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the 478 samples of raw T.T. milk, 46 (9.6 per cent.) were reported as failing the statutory tests. The majority of the failures were from sources outside the County; in some cases the milk was over 36 hours old before reaching the consumer. The figures for the previous year were 518 samples and 62 failures (12.0 per cent.).

293 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination. Three samples, all from dairies outside the County, were reported as being insufficiently heated.

(iv) **Ice cream**

259 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination to the public health laboratory at Conway. Only 2.0 per cent. of the samples were placed in the unsatisfactory grades, as compared with 4.0 per cent. for 1956 and 7.8 per cent. for 1955.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933-1941

At December 31st, 1957, 124 premises were registered for the sale of poisons listed in Part II of the poisons list. Regular visits failed to reveal any breach of the storage and labelling regulations.

H. A. THOMAS"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing

Table 38 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1957, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 38.

District	*No. of houses built or under construction		Increase since 31 Dec., 1956		No. of Temp. Houses completed	Total No. of houses built or under construct'n per 1,000 population
	by council	by private builders	council	private		
Beaumaris Bor. ...	127	6	—	—	30	73.4
Amlwch Urban ...	172	46†	16	3	—	72.7
Holyhead Urban...	543	51	27	5	62	63.5
Llangefni Urban...	439	30	67	—	50	194.4
Menai B. Urban...	98	111	—	16	—	101.4
Aethwy Rural.....	320	66†	—	8	—	36.0
Twrcelyn Rural	221	107	—	17	—	38.9
Valley Rural	363	145	28	19	—	40.5
Total	2283	562	138	68	142	57.4

*Excludes temporary houses completed.

†Includes rebuilding of war destroyed buildings.

The amount of new building by the housing authorities declined sharply in 1957 from the record high figure for the previous year. It would seem that the number of council houses required to satisfy the "general" demand has now been provided in many areas. But two great tasks remain. The demolition and replacement of unsatisfactory houses and the building of bungalows and flats designed for the special needs of the elderly. According to the figures I have been given by officers of the separate housing authorities there are still some 1,500 substandard houses in the county, which will need to be dealt with. At the end of the year the number of dwellings specially suitable for occupation by old people, built or projected, was less than 100 for the whole county. In the latter connection it should be noted that the council decided in 1957 to make a contribution to the Holyhead Urban District Council in connection with a scheme of 16 flats and bungalows intended for occupation by the aged which the housing authority were preparing.

In Table 39 are set out the figures for each local authority at the year's end for the years 1951 through 1957.

Table 39.

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Beaumaris	61	66	73	73	73	72	73
Amlwch	35	41	41	52	59	67	73
Holyhead	24	26	29	35	38	61	63
Llangefni	105	115	133	143	168	178	194
Menai Bridge ...	51	53	65	72	89	97	101
Aethwy	12	15	23	30	34	35	36
Twrcelyn	16	22	26	31	34	37	39
Valley	13	19	26	31	34	37	40

Water Supplies

Work on the construction of the *County Water Scheme* continued during the year, and the following note by the County Water Engineer gives details of the progress made :

“(a) *Development during 1957 :*

During the year under review the works completed by contract and brought into use were the extension of the Cefni Treatment Works and the mainlaying scheme from Llandyfyrydog to Rhosybol. Works carried out by direct labour included a considerable number of routine main extensions, the connection of the Bryn Siriol supply system into the main distribution network of the Undertaking, and the mainlaying scheme from Llanerchymedd to Carmel and Trevor.

(b) *Lengths of mains laid during 1957 :*

County Scheme mains : By Contract—290 yards.

Routine Extensions. By Department labour—9,597 yards.

(c) *New Supplies*

The following Schedule shows the number of new supplies installed during 1957 :

Beaumaris Borough	4
Amlwch Urban District.....	34
Holyhead U.D.	100
Llangefni U.D.	51
Menai Bridge U.D.	16
Aethwy R.D.	93
Twrcelyn R.D.	138
Valley R.D.	268
	704"

Fluoridation

The treatment of the Gwalchmai Zone continued without serious interruption throughout the year.

The control of the process depends on a number of independent checks :—

- (a) the volume of saturated solution fed into supply can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- (b) the weight of sodium fluoride fed to the saturator can be related to the volume of mains water pumped ;
- (c) the level of fluoride in the mains water is estimated colorimetrically three times daily ;
- (d) spot samples are taken in the distribution at weekly intervals for analysis by the Government Chemist.

The results of all these checks are analysed by the Government Chemist once monthly and a report made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

These reports during 1957 showed that the level of fluoride was being maintained steadily at 0.9 to 1.0 parts per million parts of water.

Report by the County Health Officer

“Water Sampling.—The County’s piped water supplies are samples weekly at 28 points on the periphery of the distribution area and at the Cefni water works. Included in this sampling routine are the local supplies at Cemaes and Plas Bach. The following table shows the result of the analysis of these samples :—

Table 40.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Supply</i>	<i>Ministry of Health Classification</i>				
	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cefni (County Supply)	961	28	37	18	1,044
Plas Bach (Benllech, Moelfre)...	99	7	1	2	109
Cemaes	32	1	1	—	34
Total	1,092	36	39	20	1,187

In co-operation with the County Agricultural Executive Committee samples of water from grant aided farm water supply schemes were taken for the certification of these supplies for domestic use.

Where water from public wells is drawn for dairy purposes, the wells are inspected and samples taken to test its suitability for such use

Of 218 samples of well water taken, 110 proved to be satisfactory and 108 not satisfactory.

Water Supply situation in the County

*No. of dwelling houses served by public mains direct to house	10,528
*Estimated population of above dwelling houses	40,072
No. of dwelling houses served by public mains by means of standpipes	470
Estimated population of above dwelling houses	1,598
No. of dwellings served by water supplies other than public mains	7,629
Estimated population of the above dwellings.....	9,990

** Extracted from the Annual Report of the County Water Engineer.*

The water supply to Beaumaris was satisfactory throughout the year after the works that were effected on the reservoir during 1956. It is hoped that the hamlet of Llanfaes (Beaumaris) will shortly have a mains water supply if negotiations to take over a length of private main in the vicinity are successful.

Sundry complaints *re* discolouration, taste, etc., of mains water were investigated during the year and action taken where necessary.

Many farms not within reach of the main piped supplies are still taking advantage of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Grant Scheme to provide a water supply from local sources. Protective works around wells, springs, etc., pump houses and storage tanks, are erected and the lot of the farm housewife is considerably improved by the provision of piped water for domestic use in the house.

115 samples of water in connection with such schemes were taken during the year.

There are five private piped water supply schemes in the county. The water in each case receives some form of purification treatment.

One small private supply at Benllech was closed down during the year and the houses connected to the county main.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 138

This section enables the county council under the powers vested in them by Part IV of the Public Health Act, 1936, to require the owner of a house to connect that house to the main supply and to provide a supply of wholesome water in pipes in the house, if they are satisfied that there is not a wholesome supply of piped water in the house, and that in all circumstances it is reasonable to do so.

As the county water scheme supply becomes available, surveys of the areas supplied are made with a view to private dwellings being connected to the mains supply. Surveys of the following villages were completed during the year :

Llanynghenedl, Llandyfrydog, Llanddeusant, Llanfigael and Llanfwrog.

In cases where it was considered reasonable to provide a wholesome supply of piped water into the houses, an informal letter was sent to the owner of the house and where necessary this was followed by a statutory notice. There were 4 cases of enforcement under the section during the year, but the number of voluntary applications for connection continues to be received at a satisfactory rate.

In accordance with the county council's policy of encouraging voluntary connections to the mains, several follow up and reinspection visits were paid to the villages and districts where surveys had been completed.

The following table shows the position from the date surveys were started in May, 1954, to December 31st, 1957.

Table 41.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER SECT. 138—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Position as at 31/12/57.

	No. of properties considered	PROPERTIES CONNECTED			PROPERTIES NOT CONNECTED	
	suitable for action under Sect. 138	Volun- tarily	After Service of notice	Enforce- ments	Notices Served	Notices not yet served
I. Areas where Surveys have been completed :						
Amlwch (part of)...	12	5	3	—	3	1
Bodffordd	23	4	12	4	1	2
Llanfairpwll	26	4	2	—	14	6
Newborough	68	30	23	1	7	7
Brynsiencyn	41	5	16	—	13	7
Dwyran.....	24	4	10	—	4	6
Llanddaniel	37	21	—	—	—	16
Llangaffo	31	3	5	—	7	16
Malltraeth	18	10	3	—	4	1
Cemaes and Tregele	88	28	37	—	7	16
Llanfechell	28	3	3	—	5	17
Ty Croes	38	21	2	—	14	1
Pencarnisiog.....	19	9	1	—	4	5
Gwalchmai Uchaf. .	16	6	5	—	5	—
Trefdraeth, Hermon						
Bodorgan	13	5	4	—	3	1
Llandyfrydog	2	—	—	—	—	2
Llanddeusant	34	16	—	—	—	18
Llanfigael	3	2	—	—	—	1
Llanfwrog	13	3	—	—	—	10
Llanynghenedl ...	6	—	—	—	—	6
Total	540	179	126	5	91	139
II. Areas where Surveys have not been com- pleted :						
Holland Arms	2	—	2	—	—	—
Llanfaclog	5	5	—	—	—	—
Llanfachraeth	12	4	—	—	—	8
Total	19	9	2	—	—	8
Grand Total	559	188	128	5	91	147

Local Water Schemes

A survey of possible sources of water supply in the "Black Lion" district of Llanfaethlu was made and a well in the Penhesgyn Farm field was found to be suitable, but in view of the fact that the work of laying the new water main to the village was to start early in 1958 and an extension of this main into the Black Lion district was approved, no further action was taken.

An application was received from the Penrhoslligwy Parish Council for a mains water supply. The provision of a main in the district was uneconomic unless a grant was received to aid in its construction. Before applying for a grant a survey of possible local sources of water supply was made to ascertain whether it was possible to construct a local scheme. No suitable source was found and it is hoped that a mains extension for the district will be laid down in 1958.

Well Water

Since the County Council took over the public wells on 1st October, 1954, 28 have been closed for various reasons and replaced by main piped supplies. A further three were added to the list this year (these had been omitted from the original lists submitted). The number of public wells still in use is 331.

The work of routine inspection of the wells is carried out jointly by the Water Department Inspectors and the County Health Officer.

Special visits are made on receipt of complaints and any repairs or renewals are put in hand as soon as possible.

In districts where it is not expected to lay main supplies in the foreseeable future, works of improvement are being carried out on public wells as occasion arises.

I. WYNN JONES."

Food Hygiene

In the course of a series of visits to the county districts towards the end of the year I met the officers of the local authorities and discussed with them, *inter alia*, the operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955. With the exception of one district all the food premises in each district had been inspected. In one case all premises had also been re-inspected. It is clear that reliance was being placed mostly on persuasion rather than the service of statutory notices and subsequent prosecution. But the practice varied. In one district where there were 70 premises inspected no notices had been served, while in another area, with only half the number of premises, 26 notices had been served. The number of prosecutions was small, not exceeding 10 or so for the whole county.

The general consensus of opinion among the public health officer was that the new regulations were an important step in improving the hygiene of food handling. On the whole, traders had co-operated in improving their premises though difficulties have been experienced with a proportion of the smaller traders in particular. Difficulties were reported, too, in some instances where a shop is also a dwelling house.

My impressions are that the new regulations have enabled the local authorities to make a start in raising the level of hygiene in food premises and that the task now will be to educate the staffs to make proper use of the facilities that have been provided. In due course a code of practice might be laid down to strengthen the administration of these regulations.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1957 :

Beaumaris

During this year the existing arrangements, i.e., disposal to sea, continued. A sea-outfall which discharged a short distance from the sea wall was extended to discharge about 100 yards further down the foreshore. This will reduce the risk of foreshore pollution, but is of course only a temporary palliative.

The sewerage system is antiquated and during the year negotiations were opened with the Council's Consulting Engineers with regard to the modernisation of the system.

Holyhead

No progress to report on the joint scheme for West Holyhead.

Llangefni

The revised plans of the new sewage disposal works capable of dealing with the sewage for a town of 5,000 population has been forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Also included in the scheme is a new sewer to serve the Rhosmeirch area and the Glanhwfa Road (Aethwy extension to the town sewers). The Public Inquiry should be held in the New Year.

A sewer was laid during the year to cater for additional houses at Pencraig.

Menai Bridge

No sewer extensions or sewage disposal developments were carried out.

Aethwy

(a) Newborough Village : A comprehensive scheme of sewerage and sewage treatment works was completed and individual house connections to the system were commenced.

(b) Brynsiencyn village: Following the completion of the Newborough scheme, work was started on a similar one for Brynsiencyn village, and work on this contract is still in progress.

(c) Gaerwen, Dwyran, Bethel, Hermon and Malltraeth: The Council's Consulting Engineers are preparing schemes for the above-named villages and it is hoped to arrive at the Public Inquiry stage soon.

(d) Llangoed and Pentraeth: Preliminary surveys have been carried out by the Council's Consulting Engineers for the preparation of schemes for these villages.

Twrcelyn

Cemaes: Scheme under construction.

Benllech, Moelfre, Llanerchymedd: These schemes were not in a stage where a public enquiry could be held in 1957.

Valley

Bodedern, Bryndu: Schemes completed.

Aberffraw: Main scheme completed: further extensions under construction.

Bryngwran, Caergeiliog, Valley and Four Mile Bridge: Schemes under construction.

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1957/8

Chairman : J. F. Chadwick, Esq., B.A., M.C.

Vice-Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

The Marquess of Anglesey.	*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.
Mrs. M. A. Edwards.	†Mr. Percy Ogwen Jones.
*Mrs. G. Hughes-Jones, M.B.E.	Mr. R. J. Jones.
*Miss I. Johnston.	Mr. T. O. Jones.
Mrs. Walter O. Jones, J.P.	Mr. W. P. Jones.
Mrs. J. Morris.	Mr. W. Charles Owen.
Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.	Mr. Griffith Pritchard.
Mr. C. W. Beretta.	Mr. Hugh Pritchard.
Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.	Mr. Robert Roberts, J.P.
Mr. R. Edwards.	Mr. A. Robertson.
*Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes.	Mr. D. Thomas.
*Mr. D. A. Godfrey, L.D.S., R.C.S.	Mr. Glyn Thomas.
Mr. Owen Griffith.	†Mr. J. Hugh Thomas.
*Dr. T. Alun Griffith, J.P.	Mr. J. Hywel Thomas.
Rev. D. R. Hughes.	Mr. William Thomas.
*Mr. J. Howell Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.	Rev. D. J. M. Williams.
Mr. O. T. L. Huws.	Mr. E. R. Williams.
Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.	Mr. J. Morris Williams.
Mr. Gwilym J. Jones.	*Prof. O. Herbert Williams, F.R.C.S.
Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones, M.P.S.	
Mr. W. Parry Jones.	

*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.

APPENDIX "B"

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer
and County Welfare Officer.

G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers of
Health and School Medical Officers.

†G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.
B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.

Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B.
C.P.H.

†Mrs. M. M. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Part-time temporary). (Left 30/11/57).

†W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.
(Temporary to 31/7/57). (Permanent
from 1/12/57.)

Principal Dental Officer.

O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.
(Toronto).

Dental Officers.

Dr. Catherine M. Rolant Thomas,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

Dental Attendants.

Elwyn Jones, L.D.S.

Miss Gwen Jones.

Miss Sheila Lynch. (Left 31/10/57).

Miss Pat Randall.

Miss Ann Williams. (Commenced
4/11/57).

Consulting Obstetricians.

*O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.,
F.R.C.O.G.

Consulting Paediatrician.

*W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.

*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chest Physician.

*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consulting Ophthalmologists.

*G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O.

*T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.O.M.S.

Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeons.

*Prof. B. L. McFarland, M.D., M.Ch.
(Orth.), F.R.C.S.

*G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.)
F.R.C.S.

Consulting Venereologist.

*H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

† Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

* Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Duly Authorised Officers.

**T. L. Jones, 7 Corn Hir, Llangefni (Tel. Llangefni 2254).

**W. A. Pretty, Fair View, Llanfairpwll. (Tel. Llanfairpwll 241).

**J. Roberts, Hafanedd, Spencer Road, Valley. (Tel. Valley 318).

†H. Betts, D.P.A., 39 Pennant, Llangefni.

†R. J. Jones, Bryn Meini Farm, Llanfaelog.

** Also District Welfare Officers.

† Relief D.A.O.

County Health Officer.

I. Wynn Jones, M.A.P.H.I.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant.

Horace Betts, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff.

Maldwyn Jones.

Mrs. E. Griffiths.

R. J. Jones.

Miss Eunice Jones.

Miss E. M. Jones.

Miss O. Ll. Edwards.

Miss H. A. Roberts.

Mrs. M. J. Foulkes (nee Jones).

Deputy Ambulance Officer.

W. T. Rowlands.

Administrative Assist. (Welfare)

Mrs. Gladys Griffith (nee Roberts).

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the County Council

William Jones, O.B.E.

Deputy Clerk of the County Council.

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Architect.

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

County Treasurer.

A. I. Peake, F.I.M.T.A.

Inspector of Food and Drugs.

H. A. Thomas.

Public Analyst.

Harold Lowe, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer.

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer.

W. H. Austin, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.I.C.E.
M.I.W.E.

NURSING STAFF

Superintendent Nursing Officer.

Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.N., H.V.Cert.

Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer.

Mrs. Margt. Rh. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.Cert. (Left 31/7/57)

Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.Cert. (Commenced 1/8/57)

Health Visitors.

- *Mrs. G. Rowlands (nee Hughes).
- *Miss E. C. Parry. (Retired 14/10/57).
- *Miss E. C. Pritchard.
- *Miss Glenys A. Pritchard.
- *Miss M. C. Williams.
- *Mrs. L. M. Griffiths.
- *Miss A. Williams.
- *Miss E. E. Hughes.
- *Miss E. Hughes.
- Miss J. E. Jones. (To 31/7/57).
- *Mrs. M. M. Williams. (Temporary, commenced 15/10/57).
- Miss G. Evans. (From 6/8/57 to 30/11/57)
- Miss M. S. Jones. (Commenced 4/11/57).

* Also School Nurses.

District Nurse/Midwives.

- Nurse E. Clarke. (Left 17/9/57).
- Nurse C. Davies, Maesgarnedd, Llandaniel. (Tel. Gaerwen 12).
- Nurse A. Evans, 15 Rose Hill, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 83).
- Nurse E. M. Hughes, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).
- Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, Newborough. (Tel. Newborough 213).
- Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Ball, Llanfechell. (Tel. Cemaes Bay 247).
- Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2029).
- Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beaumaris. (Tel. Beaumaris 96).
- Nurse E. Parry, Haulfre, Bethesda Street, Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396).
- Nurse G. Price, 31 Tara St., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2700).
- Nurse E. Helsby Hughes, (nee Pritchard), Tyn Rhos, Penysarn. (Tel. Amlwch 574).
- Nurse W. M. Roberts, Nurse's Cottage, Bodorgan. (Tel. Bodorgan 262).
- Nurse S. Owen, Bodrewn, Cleveland Ave., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2758)
- Nurse E. Vidler, Bryn Mona, Rhosybol. (Tel. Amlwch 338).
- Nurse D. Williams, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208).

Nurse E. Williams. (Retired 28/1/57).

Nurse L. Williams, 4 High Street, Menai Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 100).

Nurse A. M. Parry, Cartref, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246.) (Commenced 29/1/57)

Nurse M. Jones. (Temporary. From 16/9/57 to 17/6/58).

OTHER STAFF

Matrons—Homes for the Aged :

Llys-y-Gwynt

Park Mount.

Garreglwyd.

Home Teacher for the Blind.

Teacher of Mental Defectives.

Miss Sarah E. Williams.

Miss Ellen Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N. (Commenced 13/5/57).

Miss Dilys Jones.

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

APPENDIX "C"

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	2 p.m.	Glanrafon	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	2 p.m.	St. David's Priory	Every Wednesday
LLANGFNI	2 p.m.	Fronidirion Clinic	1st and 3rd Thursday

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

<i>Name of Centre.</i>	<i>Place where held</i>	<i>Days when held in month</i>
AMLWCH	Court Room	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BODORGAN	Bethel Schoolroom	1st and 3rd Tuesday
BEAUMARIS	The Old Gaol	1st and 3rd Thursday
CEMAES BAY	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Friday
GWALCHMAI	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Thursday
HOLYHEAD	St. David's Priory	1st and 3rd Thursday
LLANGFNI	Fronidirion Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday
LLANFAETHLU	Coffee House	2nd and 4th Friday
LLANFAIRPWLL	Presbyterian Church	2nd and 4th Friday
MARIANGLAS	Old British School	1st and 3rd Monday
MENAI BRIDGE	4 High Street	2nd & 4th Tuesday
NEWBOROUGH	Memorial Hall	1st & 3rd Wednesday
VALLEY	Court Room	2nd and 4th Monday

APPENDIX "D"

AREA POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1957

<i>District</i>	<i>Area in Acres</i>	<i>Population.</i>				
		<i>Census 1931</i>	<i>Census 1951</i>	<i>Mid-year 1957</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Amlwch	4,494	2,562	2,700	3,000	42	33
Beaumaris	3,135	1,710	2,128	2,220	32	28
Holyhead	730	10,700	10,569	10,330	165	148
Llangefni	2,510	1,782	2,225	2,670	67	27
Menai Bridge	824	1,675	1,855	2,060	29	20
Urban	11,693	18,429	19,477	20,280	335	256
Aethwy	52,352	10,765	10,434	10,720	173	165
Twrcelyn	53,865	8,644	8,569	8,440	106	116
Valley	58,784	11,191	12,157	12,550	221	221
Rural	165,001	30,600	31,160	31,710	500	502
Anglesey	176,694	49,029	50,637	51,990	835	758

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate for</i>				
		<i>All Causes</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Heart Disease</i>
Amlwch	14.0	11.0	0.3	0.6	2.3	3.3
Beaumaris	14.4	12.6	0.0	0.9	1.8	4.5
Holyhead	16.0	14.3	0.0	1.9	2.2	4.8
Llangefni	25.1	10.1	0.4	1.5	0.4	4.5
Menai Bridge	14.1	9.7	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.9
Urban	16.5	12.6	0.1	1.6	2.0	4.3
Aethwy	16.1	15.4	0.0	1.0	3.3	4.7
Twrcelyn	12.6	13.7	0.0	1.1	2.5	4.7
Valley	17.6	17.6	0.2	1.2	3.0	5.9
Rural	15.8	15.8	0.1	1.1	3.0	5.2
Anglesey	16.1	14.6	0.1	1.3	2.6	4.9

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS—MATERNAL DEATHS

<i>District</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>		<i>Stillbirths</i>		<i>Maternal Deaths</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate*</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate**</i>
Amlwch	1	23.8	2	45.4	—	—
Beaumaris	—	0.0	2	58.8	—	—
Holyhead	5	30.3	4	23.7	—	—
Llangefni	3	44.8	2	29.0	—	—
Menai Bridge	1	34.5	2	64.5	—	—
Urban	10	29.8	12	34.6	—	—
Aethwy	2	11.6	4	22.6	—	—
Twrcelyn	5	47.2	4	36.4	—	—
Valley	3	13.6	4	17.8	—	—
Rural	10	20.0	12	23.4	—	—
Anglesey	20	23.9	24	27.9	—	—

* per 1,000 live births.

** per 1,000 births (live and still)